

# IN

2. Unchaste.  
If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me  
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
One could not devise a more proper hell for an impure spirit,  
than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.  
IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.  
IMPU'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *impure*.] French; *impuritas*, Lat. from  
IMPU'RITY. *n. f.* [from *impure*.] Want of sanctity; want of holiness.  
1. Act of unchastity.  
The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy.  
*Aberbury's Sermons.*
3. Feculent admixture.  
Cleansed the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the  
impurities of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot.*  
To IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purpur*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make  
red; to colour as with purple.  
Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright  
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper throne,  
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*
- IMPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]  
1. Chargeable upon any one.  
That first sort of foolishness is imputable to them. *South.*  
2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.  
If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of  
his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled  
to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful  
wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wife  
imputable. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
- IMPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being  
imputable.  
'Tis necessary to the imputableness of an action, that it be  
avoidable. *Norris.*
- IMPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *impute*, Fr. from *impute*.]  
1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill.  
Trust to me, Ulysses;  
Our imputation shall be oddly pois'd  
In this wild action. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall  
into some lewd action, the imputation of his wickedness, by  
your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
To use intellects and volitions in the infinite essence, as  
hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous imputation is derogatory  
to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanv. Scept.*  
I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings  
from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from  
any imputation of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good.  
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men  
with the imputation of being near their master. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
3. Censure; reproach.  
Whatever happens they also the least feel that scourge of  
vulgar imputation, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*  
Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless  
imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*  
Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty,  
whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter.  
*Swift.*
4. Hint; reflection.  
Antonio is a good man.  
—Have you heard any imputation to the contrary?  
—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he  
is sufficient. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
- IMPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute.  
To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [from *impute*, Fr. *impute*, Lat. *imputare*.]  
1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes  
good.  
It was imputed to him for righteousness. *Re. iv. 22.*  
Men in their innovations should follow the example of time,  
which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be per-  
ceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for,  
ever mends some, and pairs others; and he that is helped  
takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt  
for a wrong, imputeth it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*  
I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who imputed  
it to folly. *Temple.*  
Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*  
This obscurity cannot be imputed to want of language in  
so great a master of stile. *Locke.*  
I have read a book imputed to lord Bathurst, called a disserta-  
tion on parties. *Swift.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.  
Thy merit  
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce  
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*
- IMPUTER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.  
IN. *prep.* [in, Lat. *in*.]  
1. Noting the place where any thing is present.

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- In* school of love are all things taught we see;  
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guise. *Fairfax.*  
Is this place here not sufficient strong  
To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War.*
2. Noting the state present at any time.  
The other is only by error and misconception named the or-  
dinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth,  
whereby it may clearly appear to be so in every deed. *Hooker.*  
Like one of two contending in a prize,  
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shaksp.*  
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,  
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak. R. III.*  
Danger before, and in, and after the act,  
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use  
at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be deter-  
mined by the preponderance, after a due weighing of all the  
proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in  
that as syllogism. *Locke.*  
In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed,  
which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*  
God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most  
cases, very consistent. *South's Sermons.*  
None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of  
those whom they had most abused. *Letter to Publ. of Duciad.*
  3. Noting the time.  
When we would consider eternity a *parte ante*, what do we  
but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in,  
repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past, with a  
prospect of proceeding in such addition with all the infinity of  
numbers? *Locke.*
  4. Noting power.  
To feed mens souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubb. Tale.*
  5. Noting proportion.  
Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and  
let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*  
I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least,  
nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to  
enter. *Swift.*
  6. Concerning.  
I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this  
argument farthest, has said in it. *Locke.*
  7. For the sake. A solemn phrase.  
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,  
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,  
That he is grown so great? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
In the name of the people,  
And in the power of us the tribunes, we  
Banish him our city. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you  
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*
  8. Noting cause.  
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,  
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
  9. In that. Because.  
Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are  
wife men, and christian men, some things; some things in that  
they are men mis'd, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*  
He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into;  
in that it is a thing of his own search, and against my will.  
*Shaksp. As you like it.*
  10. IN *as much*. Since; seeing that.  
Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other crea-  
tures do naturally, in as much as we might flay our doing of  
them if we would. *Hooker.*
  - IN. *adv.*  
1. Within some place; not out.  
How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable  
person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and ro-  
bust degree of falsehood as to play in and out, and show tricks  
with oaths, the sacred bonds which the conscience of man  
can be bound with. *South's Sermons.*  
I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
  2. Engaged to any affair.  
We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:  
We cannot shift being in, we must go on.  
These pragmatical flies value themselves for being in at every  
thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *Dryden.*
  3. Placed in some state.  
Poor rogues talk of court news,  
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shaksp.*  
Must never patriot then declaim at gin,  
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in. *Pope.*
  4. Noting entrance.  
Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the  
meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?  
—Let me see't, I'll in, I'll in: follow your friend's advice,  
I'll in. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve  
larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes.  
*Woodward on P. 151.*

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5. Into any place.  
Is it not more eligible to come in with a smooth gale, than  
to be tossed at sea with a storm. *Collier.*  
Next fill the hole with its own earth again,  
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in. *Dryd. Georg.*
6. Close; home.  
The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that  
of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push  
forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back  
without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*  
IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense,  
as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive*  
that which does not *act*. In before *r* is changed into *n*; as  
*irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *ilative*: and into *m* before some  
other consonants; as *improbable*.  
INABILITY. *n. f.* [in and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence;  
want of power.  
If no natural nor casual inability cross their desires, they al-  
ways delighting to insure themselves with actions most benefi-  
cial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro'  
experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*  
Neither ignorance nor inability can be pretended; and what  
plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation?  
*Rogers.*  
INABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [in and *abstinence*.] Intemperance;  
want of power to abstain.  
Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know  
What misery the inabstinence of Eve  
Shall bring on man. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
- INACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [inaccessibile, Fr. in and *accessible*.] Not to  
be reached; not to be approached.  
Whatever you are,  
That in this desert inaccessible,  
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,  
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower  
form, are inaccessible to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
There shall we clearly see the ends and uses of these things,  
which here were either too subtle for us to penetrate, or too  
remote and inaccessible for us to come to any distinct view of.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
This part, which is so noble, is not altogether inaccessible;  
and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature  
and to copy her. *Dryden.*
- INACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.  
INACCRATE. *adj.* [in and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accu-  
rate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of  
performances.
- INACTION. *n. f.* [inaction, Fr. in and *action*.] Cessation from  
labour; forbearance of labour.  
The times and amusements past are not more like a dream  
to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind  
of inaction. *Pope.*
- INACTIVE. *adj.* [in and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent;  
idle; indolent; sluggish.
- INACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour;  
without motion; sluggishly.  
In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends  
his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to  
his own inclination. *Locke.*
- INACTIVITY. *n. f.* [in and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggish-  
ness.  
A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endea-  
vours of men, to introduce a lazy inactivity, and neglect of  
the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,  
Is inactivity at best. *Swift.*
- INADEQUATE. *adj.* [in and *adequatus*, Lat. *in* and *adequatus*.] Not equal to  
the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.  
Remember for vice  
Not paid, or paid inadequate in price,  
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*  
Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incom-  
plete representation of those archetypes to which they are re-  
ferred. *Locke.*
- INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not  
completely.  
These pores they may either exactly fill, or but inade-  
quately. *Boyle.*
- INADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [inadvertence, French; from inad-  
vertent. *verrent*.]
- INADVERTENCY. *n. f.* [inadvertency, French; from inad-  
vertent. *verrent*.]
1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.  
There is a vast difference between them; indeed, as vast as  
between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprise and  
set purpose. *South.*  
From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent  
upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange.*
2. Act or effect of negligence.  
Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals,  
which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertency* or  
inconsideration. *Government of the Tongue.*  
The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and

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- inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an in-  
ferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*
- INADVERTENT. *adj.* [in and *advertens*, Lat. *in* and *advertens*.] Negligent;  
careless.
- INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carelessly; ne-  
gligently.  
Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses,  
who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadver-*  
*tently*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation,  
will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*
- INALIENABLE. *adj.* [in and *alienable*.] That cannot be alie-  
nated.
- INALIMENTAL. *adj.* [in and *alimental*.] Affording no nou-  
rishment.  
Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the  
making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be  
an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*
- INAMISSIBLE. *adj.* [inamissible, French; in and *amissum*, Lat.]  
Not to be lost.  
These advantages are inamissible. *Hammond.*
- INANE. *adj.* [inanis, Lat. *in* and *anis*.] Empty; void.  
We sometimes speak of place in the great inane, beyond  
the confines of the world. *Locke.*
- To INANIMATE. *v. a.* [in and *animare*, Lat. *in* and *animare*.] To animate;  
to quicken. This word is not in use.  
There's a kind of world remaining still,  
Though the which did inanimate and fill  
The world begone; yet in this last long night  
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne.*
- INANIMATE. *n. f.* [inanimatus, Lat. *in* and *animatus*, French.]  
INANIMATED. *n. f.* [inanimatus, Lat. *in* and *animatus*, French.]  
Void of life; without animation.  
The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kin-  
dled; but inanimate bodies have their spirits no whit inflamed.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,  
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,  
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*  
All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the  
inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our  
nerves. *Bentley.*  
They can neither subtil nor be produced by the powers of  
mechanism; for both require the constant influence of a prin-  
ciple different from that which governs the inanimated part of  
the universe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,  
And leave inanimate the naked wall,  
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*
- INANIMATION. *n. f.* [inanimatio, Fr. *in* and *animatio*, Lat. *in* and *animatio*.] Emptiness of body;  
want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.  
Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great ful-  
ness in the beginning, and too great inanimation in the latter end  
of the disease. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- INANITY. *n. f.* [from *inanis*, Lat. *in* and *anis*.] Emptiness; void space.  
This opinion excludes all such inanity, and admits no va-  
cuidities but so little ones as no body whatever can come to, but  
will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts  
which those vacuidities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*
- INAPPETENCY. *n. f.* [in and *appetentia*, Lat. *in* and *appetentia*.] Want of sto-  
mach or appetite.
- INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [in and *applicabile*.] Not to be put to a  
particular use.
- INAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [inapplication, Fr. in and *application*.]  
Indolence; negligence.
- INARABLE. *adj.* [in and *ara*, Lat. *in* and *ara*.] Not capable of til-  
lage. *Diët.*
- To INARCH. *v. a.* [in and *arch*.]  
Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly  
called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used  
when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch  
you would inarch, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock  
where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on  
one side about three inches in length: after the same manner  
cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be  
united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may  
meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make  
a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined  
the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more  
closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly  
together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay,  
to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet  
from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into  
the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft,  
should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them  
asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four  
months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and  
the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to  
slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with  
fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in  
April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myr-  
tles, jasmines, walnuts firs, and pines, which will not suc-  
ceed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*